

The Home.

A Department Dedicated Especially to  
Mothers and Wives and Designed  
to Heighten the Joys and Co-  
munity of the  
Whole Family  
Circle

A Continued Plea for the Purity  
and Sanctity of the American  
Home.

A STORY FOR GIRLS.

In the thriving village of Sunnyside lived Rachel Vane, a widow. She had two daughters, Ethel and Lizzie.

Ethel, the elder of the two, was a sweet girl of 17, and universally loved, not only by her companions, but by the fathers and mothers of the village, because of the marked devotion for her mother. Her thoughtful, sympathetic nature led her to be constantly attentive to the daily duties of the household, even to the little things which count so much in every day's labor. She was a frail child—had been so from infancy, but she never complained, and despite the protests of her good mother, often did more of the household work than her slender body was able to bear. "Mother, let me do that while you sit down and rest; you look so tired," was a considerate, every-day expression of Ethel's heart that touched a tender spot in the heart of her faithful parent. Ethel grew in beauty, in sweetness of disposition and loveliness of character until it was small wonder that she was everywhere reckoned as one of the sweetest girls in the village.

Her sister, Lizzie, was a buxom lass of 15, and so full of girlish life that she did not seem to have a care in the world. She was beautiful and attractive; her sole ambition to have a good time. She had much company of both sexes, laughed the day in and laughed it out, and enjoyed one unbroken round of pleasure. In the main, she was a good girl, but occasionally she exhibited at home an ugliness of temper. She loved her mother and sister, but she was so absorbed in having a good time that home to her seemed more of a place to eat and sleep than the habitation of related, kindred spirits established for the symmetrical development of all the best impulses of the human heart and soul. Yes, she loved her mother, but she seemed insensible to the outhers of the stooped form and fatigued limbs of her faithful parent. She sat and looked, hummed and dreamed, while the mother and her sister did almost all the work. She meant to be considerate and affectionate, but she seemed to be impelled more by custom than a sense of duty.

One evening as Mrs Vane, tired and suffering from a severe head-ache reclin'd on a couch in the reception hall, Lizzie entered from an adjoining room where the mother said to her daughter, "Lizzie, won't you please hold your hands on my head a few minutes?" The unfeeling daughter paused long enough to reply, "No, I won't. Get Ethel to do it." And the unsympathetic Lizzie went up to her chamber and was seen no more that night.

Like a dagger-thrust went the cruel words of the daughter to the heart of the poor, sick mother and tears began to trickle down her furrowed cheeks. Soon after, the ever-faithful Ethel entered the hall, and thinking her mother's agitation due to her illness, knelt by her side, kissed her, spoke words of sympathy, and instinctively began tenderly to stroke her mother's temples, as she had done so many times before. "God bless you, my child. More than I have words to express do I thank you for the magic touch of your willing hands." For a half hour Ethel applied her hands to her mother's temples, at the end of which time she was rewarded by seeing that her mother had fallen into a sound slumber. When Mrs. Vane awoke two hours later her head-ache had disappeared, and she was greatly refreshed.

For the purposes of this story, which is a true one, we shall pass over a few years of the lives of this interesting family and come at once to the incidents which are at the beginning of the end.

Edward Landon, a prosperous and upright young merchant of a near-by town had won and won the lovable and loving Ethel Vane. Ethel had formed a resolution to remain with her mother as long as she should live, for which reason her husband had rented a beautiful residence property just across the street. Here the dutiful Ethel looked devotedly after the wants of her mother and gave her so much attention that the life of Mrs. Vane was indeed a very comfortable and happy one.

Six months after the marriage of Ethel, her sister, Lizzie, became the wife of Allen Meredith, a traveling salesman and they went to house-keeping in a progressive Missouri town. She and her husband prospered in their western home, and they seemed to be leading contented and happy lives. Lizzie wrote regularly to her

VOLUME XXVIII.

TREASURE OF BRITISH MUSEUM.  
Atlas Centuries Old Probably Largest Book in World.

Bigger than any other book in the world—that is, bigger in height and breadth—is a curiously unique atlas in the British museum. It contains a collection of the finest engraved Dutch maps of the Stuart period, and is bound in red leather, beautifully ornamented with gold designs, and is secured by three massive gilt clasps. This mighty volume measures five feet ten inches high, and is proportionately broad, being nearly square. The dedication page is hand drawn and richly illuminated. It was presented to King Charles II. immediately before he left Holland on his restoration to the throne in 1660. The only known contemporary reference to this volume is given by John Evelyn in his diary, under date 1660. "November 1 I went with some of my relations to court," says John Evelyn, "to show them his majesty's cabinet and closet of varieties. There I saw a vast book of maps in a volume three four yards large." The book came into the possession of the nation when King George III. bequeathed his library to the British museum. Here the great book is most tenderly guarded, for it is accounted one of the library's chief treasures.

KEPT UNLIGHTED CIGAR WHOLE.

Stout Man Mad Found Novel Use for  
Rubber Bands.

The stout man stood puffing at an unlighted cigar, han'ded tightly with a series of rubber bands. Wrapped in this manner, the cigar gave the appearance of a fractured limb fresh from the hands of a surgeon.

"I see you getting ready to ask the question," said the stout man. "You want to know what I have my cigar done up in these rubber bands for. Well, I'll tell you. It is a little trick of my own invention. I was a cigar fiend for several years, but I have now broken off the habit—haven't smoked one for several years. I am now trying to break myself of the chewing habit. This cigar, you see, gives me a dry smoke and an imitation chew at the same time. If something does not happen to it this cigar will last me two weeks. Those bands keep it from falling to pieces."

As to Clippings. Some wise men go about with diminutive scissars in their vest pockets. Such may be used for ripping cloth when a customer wants a yard or two, or for clipping good things out of the newspapers. "Old Hickory" wants everybody to know that a clipping can be cut from a paper much better with the point of a common pin than with anything else. I believe him. For many years he has carried in his waistcoat pocket a large bank pin. Some men use the point of a knife blade, but not one man in 100 carries a sharp knife. The pin's the thing. Ask your banker for one—about 2½ inches long. Just scratch the paper with it and the clipping will fall out.—Exchange.

Vegetable Animals of Great Beauty. The car jelly fish, an inhabitant of the northern shores of Europe, has four lips, veined and curled like fern fronds, surrounding the veiled mouth. The root mouth jelly fish is as called because, instead of one central mouth, it has a host of little mouths placed at the end of its eight large lips. This often swims in immense shoals, gleaming blue, pink, or yellow on the sunlit sea surfaces. Piazzi Smyth, an astronomer, once sailed through a shoal forty miles broad near the Canary Islands. He estimated that the superficial layer alone had a population of 225,000,000. At night they glow with a yellow green phosphorescent light.

Mrs. Meredith stood for a moment and looked into the face of her mother. There, as in life, was the frank and kindly expression of a pure heart, and the mute appeal of that sweet face so touched the heart of Mrs. Meredith that she dropped by the side of the casket, and as the tears coursed down her cheeks, kissed many times the cold face and hands of her departed mother.

Mrs. Meredith seemed so overcome by emotional feeling that her sister, Ethel, became alarmed, and taking her sister gently by the arm, said in a sweet voice. "Come, sister, you must not forget that you are very, very tired."

As she rose, Mrs. Meredith looked again into her mother's face, and in heart-breaking anguish, exclaimed: "Sister, once I unfeignedly refused to lay my hands on the throbbing temples of our dear mother. I told her to get you to do it. My cruel conduct has haunted me all these years and I would give every earthly treasure I possess could I call her back to life long enough that she might tell me she forgave my childish ingratitude. But she can never speak to me again!"

The harsh words that Mrs. Meredith addressed to her sick mother, will come up all her life to trouble and trouble. It is a judgment from which there is no escape. If children would be happy, they must be good to their parents, to each other, and to everybody.

Postmaster Robbed.

G. W. Fouts, Postmaster at River-ton, Ia., nearly lost his life and was robbed of all comfort, according to his letter which says: "For 20 years I had chronic liver complaint, which led to such a severe case of jaundice that even my finger nails turned yellow; when my doctor prescribed Electric Bitters, which cured me and have kept well for eleven years." Sure cure for Billiousness, Neuralgia, Weakness and all Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder derangements. A wonderful tonic. At L. Fournier's drug store. So. Katherine Tynan in New York Sun.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, MAY 17, 1906.

Publisher and Proprietor.

NUMBER 27.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Sheriff.....	A. J. Baldwin
Clerk.....	Rev. J. C. Collier
Register.....	John W. Tracy
Prosecuting Attorney.....	A. W. Palmer
Sheriff's Franchise.....	W. D. Johnson
C. C. Com. ....	O. Palmer
Surveyor.....	E. H. Richardson

SUPERVISOR.

South Branch.....	J. H. Richardson
Beaver Creek.....	C. Stratton
Maple Forest.....	John W. Tracy
Grayling.....	J. J. Neiderer
Frederic.....	C. Graves

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.....	Pastor Rev. J. F. Thompson. Preaching 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting 10 a.m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p.m. Ladies Aid, 8:30 p.m. Tuesday evening.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.....	Regular church service at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School immediately after morning service. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p.m. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. L. Plimster, Pastor.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH.....	Rev. A. C. Kildegaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 10:30 a.m. a.m.
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ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.....	Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday. Mass at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 10:30 a.m. Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 12 m. (standard time). Good House, Pastor; J. J. Hines, Assistant.
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GRAYLING LODGE, NO. 339, F. & A. M.	Meet in regular communication on the third day evening on or before the full moon.
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WRIGHT HAVENS, W. M.	J. F. HUM, Secretary.
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MARVIN POST, NO. 240, G. A. R.	Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. DELEAN SMITH, Post Com. A. L. POND, Adjutant.
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WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 102	Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.
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MRS. L. WINSLOW, Sec.	MRS. H. THURLEY, President.
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GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M. NO. 120	Meets every third Tuesday in each month. M. A. BATES, H. P.
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FRED NARHIN, Sec.	
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GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F. NO. 137	Meets every Tuesday evening.
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C. P. PETERSON, N. G.	
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CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M. NO. 102	Meets first and third Saturdays of each month. J. J. COLLEN, Com.
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GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, NO. 83	Meets Wednesday evening or before the full moon.
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MRS. EMMA KEELER, Sec.	
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# POLITICAL

# COMMENT

The President's Aim. That part of President Roosevelt's "muck rake" speech referring to the taxation of fortunes "swollen beyond all healthy limits" has started a train of discussion and provoked a storm of criticism over what is termed "socialistic doctrine." But after all the President is seeking the solution of a problem that we all know exists and that if permitted to go unsolved threatens to involve the country in great difficulties. We have endeavored to make ourselves believe that these gross inequalities would in time adjust themselves, but no one has ventured to explain the method by which the desired result is to be attained.

There are some large fortunes honestly won. The question as to how much a man may earn legitimately in a lifetime has not been answered, and cannot be definitely answered. Nor do we believe that the President aims to put any limitation on it. But he is of the opinion that the wealth rather than the poverty should bear the brunt of the government's expenses, and his proposition is to tax it for this purpose. Except that some such remedy is applied, he sees the gradual concentration of money in the hands of a few.

But there is another phase to the sit-

some sort of a leveling process that would check the present pernicious tendency, and he is not to be deterred in this by the cry of socialist raised against him. He is seeking a remedy that will prevent the other extreme, which is anarchy. And unless we speedily find that remedy, the result will be anarchy.—Toledo Blade.

Democrats Make False Deductions.

Another attempt is to be made to secure free trade in this country and the American watch has been selected to bear the brunt of the attack and serve as the "horrible example." The Democrats have been feeling about for an opening for some months, as will be recollected when we recall the recent agitation concerning hides, harness, leather and shoes but the shoe men were too well organized and watches were selected. You see, the cry must possess personal interest to nearly everybody in order to be effective politically. Everybody wears shoes, but there was too close organization there, both among the dealers, who could make votes, and among employees, who were too numerous and too closely knit together in labor unions to make it advisable to tamper with their sources of livelihood. The retail jewelers have not organized; the watchmakers have

THE DIKE CUTTER.



In Holland dike cutting is punishable with death and is looked upon as an act of treason. The tariff reformer's course is quite likely to prove as fatal to the best interests of his country and equally an act of disloyalty.

in which the President views with alarm, and it is a fear that is shared by all who have watched the current of events. The danger is not so much from the fortunes honestly made. These may, in a few isolated cases, be "swollen beyond healthy limits," yet there is not enough of them to be a menace. The evil is confined largely to those mammoth fortunes that are wrung from the people by ways that are confiscatory in their nature. The millions garnered by John D. Rockefeller through his manipulation of the Standard Oil Company were not legitimately made. The millions that have been collected by the railroad magnates through the peculiar operations in Wall street were not honestly earned. It is wealth concentration of this kind against which the President would legislate.

It is said there is no recognized way by which Congress can proceed against stock jobbing, because that business cannot be classified as interstate commerce. It is the "loaded dice" feature of the game that brings about the unnatural conditions complained of, and if Congress cannot enact laws prohibiting the practice, then the several States should turn their attention to it. New York has taken the first step, but the object was to create a revenue not prohibitory, hence the tax imposed on stock sales is insufficient to prove corrective. If such an embargo could be placed on the business as to put a stop to fictitious transactions, it would be a difficult matter for a group of operators to manipulate the market almost at will. Under existing methods there is a constant process of "milking" the public for the benefit of the few insiders. Prices are forced up by unnatural means, and then, when the lambs have been loaded with stock at top figures, the market is depressed. Investors become frightened and the manipulators reap their harvest. In time the wealth of the country is taken from the people and transferred to the pockets of the stock jobbers. Scores of millionaires have been created out of this condition, and not one of them came by their wealth honestly.

President Roosevelt, as a true patriot, would devise some plan to correct this wrong. He expects opposition. The men who have profited by this system of plunder are not to be pulled off their prey without a struggle. They regard any such attempt as an interference with their personal rights, and they are pleased to denounce it as a species of socialism and anarchy. The President does not go into detail. It is plain to be seen that he is not yet sure how best to meet the issue. He only knows that it must be met, and he would invoke the co-operation of all just men, all patriotic men in the task of evolving a more healthy condition, to the end that we may not have to leave a republic a very rich and a very poor class. He would institute

the "party perjury and party falsehood," which Cleveland contemptuously refused to sign, but let it get on the statute book through the expiration of the ten days' time limit. There is no popular demand among the Republicans for the repeal or material modification of the Dingley tariff. On the contrary, any tampering with that act at this time would arouse Republican hostility all over the country. No Republican who assails it can long maintain his standing in the party. A Democratic assault on either the tariff or the one in the Philippines in the congressional canvass of 1900 would insure a Republican majority in the elections which would make all the off-year Republican margins since 1894 look narrow.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Secretary Shaw on the Tariff. In its directives, its candor and its simplicity of form in statement the speech of Secretary Shaw in St. Louis before the Missouri League of Republican Clubs was a model one. Few of our public men since the days of Abraham Lincoln have exhibited a higher talent in the use of plain words and homely illustration. Few have ever presented the tariff more forcibly and convincingly. Mr. Shaw thoroughly understands the doctrine and policy of protection to American labor and industry. He knows it root and branch. So thoroughly does he comprehend protection in all its elements and in all its operative effects that he is not afraid to frankly confess that while free trade appeals alone to the consumer by offering him the temptation of low prices, protection appeals to the producer, whether of labor or the products of labor, whether of the farm, the factory, the mine or the mill; by insuring to him the best possible price for his product. This differentiation is all the more effective because it is honest, clear and absolutely true.

Protection does not hold out the bait of cheapness. It does not profess itself in favor of cheap things, of cheap labor or, least of all, cheap men. It remembers, when the free trade always manages to forget, that almost without exception the consumer is also a producer. Says Secretary Shaw on this subject:

"Every industrious citizen is a producer. He may produce a day's work which he sells in the labor market. He may be a consumer of labor and a producer of farm or of factory products. He may produce exchanges of merchandise or exchanges of credits, or he may produce transportation. Any one who by his efforts adds to the sum total of our production, or in any way increases the aggregate of our commerce, is a producer. Then we are all, whether industrious or not, consumers. We consume food and clothes and cover. Therefore we have dual interests. We would like to buy that which we consume as cheaply as possible and sell what we produce as high as possible. The man who produces a day's work is interested in high-priced labor, while he buys labor and produces farm or factory products seeks to buy this labor as cheap as possible and to sell his products as high as possible.

In recognition of these dual interests, the two great political parties for many years have appealed to the American people from opposite standpoints. Our opponents appeal to the consumer and insist that all that is essential to make us prosperous and happy is cheap articles of consumption. They say it matters not who produces that which we consume, provided it is cheap. They advocate opening wide the doors of trade, so that we may buy of him who can produce the thing needed at the least possible expenditure for labor, for they insist that all we want is cheap goods. The Republican party, on the contrary, appeals to the producer. It says to the man who has nothing to sell but labor, "It is important to you that wages be high." It says to the farmer and to the manufacturer, "It is important to you that your products find a ready market and that they command good prices." The Republican party declares it to be relatively unimportant what price we pay for labor or for the products of labor, provided the wages paid to our own people and the price of the products of labor go to those who pay high prices for labor. Our opponents say, "Put us in power and we will open wide the doors of trade so that you can buy the cheap things in the world's markets." We say, "Put us in power and we will give the American market to the American people." They say, "Put us in power and we will give you the best market in the world in which to buy." We say, "Put us in power and we will give you the best market in the world in which to sell." And you cannot have both."

Free trade says to the workman that he shall be permitted to buy a suit of clothes for \$10, but does not guarantee him the \$10 with which to buy that suit of clothes. Protection says to the workman that though the price of the suit of clothes be \$15 instead of \$10, he shall be assured of \$20 with which to buy, and shall still have \$5 left. Free trade more often, though not succeeds in providing the \$10; protection never fails to provide the \$20. Free trade can safely guarantee low prices, but it cannot guarantee the ability to pay those prices. In free trade England to-day an excellent suit of clothes can be bought for \$10, but more than 12 per cent of England's wage earners are out of work, and could not buy a suit of clothes if the price were 10 cents. It is not the price, but the ability to pay the price, that counts.

In the extract given above we have quoted but a small section of Secretary Shaw's profoundly interesting and highly entertaining speech. It should be read in its entirety, and we think it will have been read by a vast number of voters before the close of the congressional campaign of 1900.—American Journalist.

No Popular Demand. No Republican from Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Iowa or anywhere else who has assailed the tariff this year has voiced the view of the Republican party. The Dingley act has been in operation nine years. It has had a longer life than the Wilson-Gorman law, which it displaced. Also it has lived longer than did the McKinley act, which the Democrats repealed when they put the Wilson-Gorman law on the statute book. So, likewise, it has been with us for more years than was the act of 1883, which the McKinley law succeeded. Dingley's tariff has had a longer career than any other law in its field since Morrill's, which was passed in 1861. But the Dingley act continues to give a good account of itself. It furnishes both revenue and protection, and the Wilson act provided neither the one nor the other. Noting that any Democrat has ever said against the Dingley law has been as severe as Cleveland's denunciation of the Democratic Wilson-Gorman act.

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## VOTE NOT TO STRIKE.

### HARD COAL MINERS AGREE TO RESUME WORK.

Influence of President Mitchell Causes Convention at Scranton to Decide for Peace in Anthracite Field.

On the advice of President Mitchell, representing the sub-scale committee, the miners' convention at Scranton, Pa., unanimously voted to adopt the first proposition of the operators, a continuation of the award of the anthracite coal commission, with the modification that the term for which it is to continue should be mutually agreed upon. The operators' suggestion was that it should be at least three years. This is the end of any possibility of a coal strike in the Eastern field, as the reso-

### INJURED BY TERRORISTS.

Governor General of Moscow Mass Foot Blown Off by Bomb.

Vice Admiral Doubousov, governor general of Moscow, was frightfully wounded by the explosion of a bomb thrown at his carriage Sunday afternoon. One foot was blown off and he was seriously injured in the back and head. It is feared his injuries will terminate fatally. This was the third attempt this year to assassinate Doubousov.

It was learned that the would-be assassin of Doubousov was a revolutionist disguised as a naval officer which enabled him to approach the place without creating suspicion. He carried the bomb in a candy box and had a false passport, in which his name was given as Metz, which proved his connection with the three revolutionists who were killed by the explosion of a bomb in their room on Saturday last, that being the name under which the apartment occupied by the revolutionist was rented. News came also that the governor general of Ekaterinburg was shot and killed by six men who escaped.

The man who threw the bomb at Admiral Doubousov was killed by the explosion. Col. Kokonetzoff, the governor general's adjutant, was killed, as was a policeman and a boy who happened to be near at hand. A number of bystanders were injured and the policeman's skull was fractured. The carriage was demolished.

Vice Admiral Doubousov has long been under sentence of death by the terrorists. The unexampled severity with which he put down the revolt in Moscow in the closing days of last December made him a marked man. He has, however, treated all warnings with disdainful indifference. The governor general is about 55 years old.

The terrorist branch of the Russian revolutionary party has been active in the last five months, the list of notable assassinations of Russian officials since Dec. 1, 1905, including:

Dec. 7.—Gen. Saksloff, at Saratov; shot and killed by a woman.

Dec. 29.—Chief of police of Moscow; killed by a bomb.

Jan. 4.—Governor of Ufa; killed by a bomb.

Jan. 31.—Gen. Grizazoff, chief of staff of governor general of Caucasus; shot.

Feb. 1.—Gov. Falonoff of Poltava; shot.

April 8.—Governor of Tver; killed by a bomb.

April 29.—Chief of police of Odessa; killed by a bomb.

In addition a score or more of chief of police in smaller cities of Russia and Poland have been killed by bombs. On Feb. 11 a woman tried to kill Vice Admiral Choukin, governor of Sebastopol.

A COAL SHAFT.

lution was adopted by the convention.

The resolution as adopted provides that the miners will return to work for three years on the basis of the anthracite commission's award provided all the miners who suspended work on April 1 and those discharged for striking they would strike if ordered, be taken back.

By adopting Mr. Mitchell's recommendation the miners waive virtually all the important demands which they had made upon the operators. However, their so-called surrender will be likely to have the ultimate effect of strengthening the miners' organization and giving it new claims upon popular

labor.

In addition to the miners' side,

the operators' side has adopted a resolution to the effect that they will not strike if the miners' side does not do the same.

For Equality of Sex.

Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo, in welcoming the national council of women took advanced ground in declaring that the problems of the race could never be solved by male intelligence alone. He thought that men could not be all that they should be as long as they denied women what they have a right to become.

Women had too long surrendered their real rights to masculine gallantry such as theater tickets and a seat in a street car, and it was time for them "to do away with the fictions and absurdities of society life and come out and take their places in the real battle of the world."

He said the day was coming when there would be an equal standard of morals for men and women, and that the time was passing when men would seek "to coin the smiles and tears of children into dollars."

He was severely wounded. The woman

was shot and killed by his orderly.

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He said the day was coming when there would be an equal standard of morals for men and women, and that the time was passing when men would seek "to coin the smiles and tears of children into dollars."

He was severely wounded. The woman

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## OPEN PUBLICITY THE BEST GUARANTEED SATISFACTION

When the maker of "Peter Piper" in Peking, through druggists for family use, has his patients fully into his confidence by frankly and fearlessly publishing broad cast as well as on its bottle wrappers, a full list of all the ingredients in plain English, this action on his part is the best guarantee of the quality of his product. He is afraid to have the search light of investigation turned full upon his formula and that it will bear the fullest scrutiny and the most thorough investigation. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of the human body, pain and functional derangements of the organs distinctly feminine, is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for woman's special use, the maker of which is not afraid to take his patients into his full confidence by such open and frank publicity.

A glance at the published ingredients on each bottle wrapper, will show that it is made wholly from native American medicinal roots, that it contains no poisonous or habit-forming drugs, no narcotics, no stimulants, no opium, no glycerine, of proper strength being used instead of the commonly employed alcohol, both for extracting and preserving the active medicinal properties found in the roots of the American forest plants.

It is the only medicine for woman's peculiar diseases put up by druggists, that does not contain a large percentage of alcohol, which is in the long run so harmful to woman's delicate nervous system. Now, glycerine is perfectly harmless, and it adds little value all its own, and besides it enhances the curative effect of the other ingredients entering into the "Favorite Prescription."

Some of the ablest medical writers and teachers endorse these views and praise "Peter Piper" in Peking, as the "Favorite Prescription" is composed—recommending them for the cure of the very same diseases for which this world-famed medicine is advised. No other medicine for women has any such profound and wonderful results. If interested, send name and address to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his little book of extracts from the works of eminent medical writers and teachers, and also his personal ingredients and telling just what Dr. Pierce's medicines are made of. It's free for the asking.

## "PETER PIPER" IN PEKING.

A Young American Woman Among the Ladies of the Chinese Court.

Miss Katharine Carl, an American artist, recently enjoyed the unique privilege of living in the imperial palace of Peking, in the daily company of the wonderful dowager empress. She was there to paint the portrait of the dowager empress, as well as that of the charming young Empress Yeh-ho-nah, wife of the emperor, and of a delightful bevy of princesses and noble ladies of the court.

Finer.—That almost every operation in our hospitals is performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of women and symptoms as backache, irregular and painful periods, displacements of the female organs, pain in the side, burning sensation in the stomach, bearing-down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

Second.—The medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can.

For thirty years it has been helping

women to be strong, curing backache, nervousness, kidney troubles, inflammation of the female organs, weakness and displacements, regulating the periods perfectly and overcoming their pains. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing women for childbirth and the change of life.

Third.—The great volume of uncollected and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women.—Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Mrs. Pinkham is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her decease she has been advertising women free of charge. Out of the vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely, any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Not for Him.

First Actor—I thought your next tour was to have been through South Africa.

Second Actor—It was, but the company struck. One of them had read that an ostrich egg often weighs two or three pounds.—Life.

Way of the World.

Deacon Hardisty—I'm sorry to hear that you are dissatisfied with your preacher. He is a most excellent man.

Brother McElmoris (of another congregation)—Off, yes, and he's a good preacher; but he doesn't draw well. We have just tried for heresy.

Contractors and builders in all parts of the country have been organized and constantly failing to cure with local treatment, promised it incurable disease has proved to be curable by constitutional treatment and therefore requires constitutional treatment.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally, derived from 16 roots to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case in cure. For details and testimonials, Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Birds Construct Prisons.

Among the hornbills of Southern Asia the Malayan Islands and Central and Southern Africa most of the species have a curious habit of hatching their young in the walled-up hollow of the tree chosen for the nest. says the Scientific American. The birds have increased bills and horny crests.

The mother bird is walled up by her mate and remains imprisoned until the eggs are hatched, and in some species until the young birds are able to fly. Meanwhile the mother has become temporarily incapable of flight, as she has mounted, or at least shed all her wing feathers during her captivity. But the mate is indefatigable in providing for his family, and is said to work so hard that he is reduced almost to a skeleton at the end of the brooding season.

According to the theory of many natives the female is imprisoned to prevent her neglecting her duty of brooding, and if she has been unfaithful or negligent her mate closes the little window of her cell and abandons her to a painful death by suffocation.

The true story, perhaps, is this: The female walls herself in so that she cannot fall from the nest after losing her feathers, and also to protect herself from enemies. This version is less poetical than the other, but it is probably nearer the truth. It is supported by statement that the female liberates herself as soon as the young birds are well grown, so that her prison is less formidable than it appears.

Uncle Allen.

"A curious thing about a man that has a lot of stock in a fire insurance company," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, "is that a big fire generally gives him cold feet."

Curious Results When Coffee Drinking Is Abandoned.

It is almost as hard for an old coffee toper to quit the use of coffee as it is for a whisky or tobacco fiend to break off, except that the coffee user can quit coffee and take up Postum Food Coffee without any feeling of a loss of the morning beverage, for when Postum is well boiled and served with cream, it is really better in point of flavor than most of the coffee served nowadays, and to the taste of the connoisseur it is like the flavor of fine Java.

A great transformation takes place in the body within ten days or two weeks after coffee is left off and Postum Food Coffee used, for the reason that the poison to the nerves has been discontinued and in its place is taken a liquid that contains the most powerful elements of nourishment.

It is easy to make this test and prove these statements by changing from coffee to Postum Food Coffee.

"There's a reason."

Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Remove Freckles, Moles, Warts, Dark Spots, Dandruff, Dry Skin, and every blemish on beauty, and make the skin smooth and soft.

"As you ladies and gentlemen are well aware, I recommend the use of the

Castor Oil of all the harmful of all the

poisons in the world.

Castor Oil of all the poisons in the world.

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## Crawford Avalanche.

O. PAUL RING, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year..... \$1.00

Six Months..... 50

Three Months..... 25

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1873.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAY 17.

Official Call For

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan:

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet at the Light Guard Armory in the city of Detroit, Wednesday, August 8, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices, for the selection of a State Central Committee and a Chairman thereof, and for transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

In accordance with the provisions of law and the action of the Republican State Central Committee, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each three hundred of the total vote cast therein for the Republican candidate for Governor at the last election and one additional delegate for a moiety of 150 votes or more.

Pursuant to law, Monday, the 18th day of June, 1906, is hereby designated as the day on which shall be held in each county, the County Convention of the Republican Party for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention herein called.

Under the resolutions of 1888, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the State Convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from the several counties in each Congressional District are requested to meet in district caucus at 9:30 o'clock a. m. on the day of the State Convention, and select officers as follows, to be presented to the State Convention for confirmation:

1—One Vice-President.

2—One Assistant Secretary.

3—One member of the committee on "Credentials."

4—One member of the committee on "Permanent Organization and Order of Business."

5—One member of the committee on "Resolutions."

6—Two members of State Central Committee.

In compliance with the resolutions adopted in Detroit, June 23, 1890, the secretary of each county convention is urged to forward to the Secretary of the State Central Committee at Clare, by the earliest mail after the delegates to the State Convention are chosen, a certified list of delegates to the State Convention from his county, and the chairman of each county delegation is requested to deliver the credentials of his delegation to the member of the Committee on Credentials chosen at his district caucus.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee:

GERRIT J. DIEKEMA, Chairman.

DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary.

Lansing, May 1, 1906.

Crawford County is entitled to two delegates.

### Let Well Enough Alone.

What may be known as the shortest platform—"Resolved, That we leave well enough alone"—was adopted by the Republicans of Trego County Kansas. It is a model that might well be copied.

In this State there is a strong disposition to tinker with the Tariff, yet it must be admitted that the Dingley law is well nigh "well enough." Of course we want to make progress. To stand still is to invite defeat. We can revise the Tariff to advantage, but it would be most unwise to revise it in a radical manner. The years that have passed since the Dingley law was enacted have seen some changes in industrial conditions that might well be met by a revision, both up and down, but a Tariff revision is a most absurd proposition in view of present prosperity.

We may well pass laws to restrict great corporations and compel the "square deal," but it would be infinitely absurd to revolutionize conditions and hamper the progress of business by laws unnecessarily restrictive. We should compel all the great corporations to treat every man alike, and by so doing we add to the general prosperity, but to restrict corporations so as to cripple them would be to invite industrial disaster.

Let well enough alone and correct the evils. Evil always exists. The greed of men will compel restrictive legislation. But in striking at the giants of finance we must always be careful not to strike the root of the conditions that have brought the country to the present high mark of prosperity.—Springfield (Mass.) Union

The calling off of the longshoremen's strike will afford immense business relief from the upper Superior mines and western grain points to the busy ports of lower Erie and the great steel and commission centers of the east. It is a matter for congratulation that the holding up of lake traffic was only of brief duration, for had it continued many days longer immense losses would have been inflicted and commerce and industry dealt a paralyzing blow throughout the lake region and its tributaries. As it is, the damage will not be great and the losses and delays occasioned by the temporary suspension of navigation will be easily and quickly recoverable. The cause of the collapse of the strike was the impropriety and injustice of its origin and the refusal of those for whom it was called the mates to give it united support. The termination of the controversy has been precisely as was predicted by The News at its inception. The principle of the sympathetic strike, rejected by organized labor generally, was against the longshoremen, and the dispute over

which they went out too trivial to justify the stoppage of the Great Lakes commerce. It was shown conclusively, moreover, that the mates did not care enough for the recognition of their union to risk losing their positions to enforce it. The most of them clung to their ships while laborers, who had no grievance of their own against their employers and who were not even remotely concerned in the matter, stopped work in their behalf. The anomaly of such a situation was apparent from the beginning. In due time President Keesee realized that his position was untenable and that a mistake had been made in ordering his men out. He has been the first to recognize his error and it is to his credit that he has lost no time in rectifying it by sending the longshoremen back to work, pending a friendly settlement of the questions at issue with the carriers.—Saginaw News.

Luther Burbank has written for the May Century an interesting article entitled "The Training of the Human Plant." In this article Mr. Burbank says: "I should not only have the child reared for the first ten years of its life in the open, in close touch with nature, a barefoot boy with all that implies for physical stamina, but should have him reared in love. Love must be at the basis of all our work for the race; not gush, not mere sentimentality, but abiding love, that which outlasts death. A man who hates plants, or is neglectful of them, or who has other interests beyond them, could no more be a successful plant cultivator than he could turn back the tides of the ocean with his finger tips. The thing is utterly impossible. You can never bring up a child to its best estate without love. God made religion, and man made theology, just as God made the country and man made the town. I have the largest sympathy for religion, and the largest contempt I am capable of for a misleading theology. Give the child nature. Let their souls drink in all that is pure and sweet. Rear them, if possible, amid pleasant surroundings. If they come into the world with souls groping in darkness let them see and feel the light."

If one were to go to the President of the United States and ask him to name the country's greatest need he would reply in his quick, conclusive way, "Clean men." He knows. Smart men there are by the thousands; rich men abound more in any other age of the world; able men are found in every State and township, but even in a population of eighty millions the chief executive has difficulty in finding the man of exceptional character for a post which requires a square and flawless morality. It is to his credit that he misses no opportunity to preach clean manhood. But neither President nor preachers nor teachers can do the work of fathers except in their own families. We do not mean to underestimate the marvelous influence of the mother. In most lands men who reach success give their mother the credit. "All that I am I owe to my mother," said Lincoln. "It was you who taught me to write so. You really did, dear mother," said the crabbed Carlyle. We get our moral qualities from our mothers, our mental from our fathers, says the physiologist, and as we look back we find this maternal affection the loveliest thing on earth. But isn't there a conviction down deep in our souls that we should have done much better if our fathers had taken time and trouble to share our confidences in the years that counted most?—From The Delineator for June.

According to figures furnished by the government bureau of statistics, there are consumed in the United States in one year about 40,000,000 barrels of beer, 98,000,000 gallons of proof spirits and 30,500,000 gallons of wine. These drinkables sold at retail, take out of the pocket of consumers in a single twelve-month the sum of \$1,454,119,88. It is a good deal of money, and one is tempted to consider what it could accomplish if it were put to really useful purposes, instead of being practically thrown away. It would provide 500,000 families, or 2,500,000 people—more than the entire population of the states of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, North Dakota and Montana—with comfortable homes, clothing and provisions for 12 whole months. To each family it would give \$350 for provisions, \$80 for clothing, \$30 for shoes, \$20 for newspapers, magazines and books, \$50 for church and charitable purposes, and would build for each family a house costing \$1,500, with \$350 to furnish it—thus bestowing upon each one of the 500,000 families \$2,380, and leaving a balance of \$264,119,000 to erect 52,818 churches, each costing \$5,000.

Six million dollars in the state treasury and not a cent of debt. That recent announcement from Lansing is not for campaign purposes, but it gives information in a direction which the present administration has good reason to be proud of. That none of the doleful prophecies predicted two years ago by democrat candidates and their newspaper speech making assistants have been realized probably disappointing in the direction from which they came, but as citizens interested in Michigan's progress and prosperity they are surely pleased over the many happenings in an opposite direction so fortunate for our state. Michigan's good luck has been not so much a matter of luck as hard work and good work, but however secured present conditions are pleasing to all.

### Additional Local Matter.

Mrs. George Hartman of South Branch, who has been in the village under medical treatment for a little while, returned home Tuesday, and we gladly note is materially improved in health.

Mrs. Wagner, Deputy Organiser, of Alpena, is in town, organizing a camp of the Royal Neighbors an auxiliary to the Modern Woodman. She expects to complete her work next week.

Never before in the history of Michigan have the sales of property on delinquent tax account been so small as this year. During the past five years the total cost of delinquent tax advertising has been reduced from about sixty thousand dollars to hardly one fourth of that amount. Michigan's advancement has extended not only to all sections of the state but to all classes of its people and to all lines of state interest.

### Johannesburg Correspondence.

Farmers are busy putting in spring crops.

Mrs. Walter Hanson visited friends in Grayling last week.

Theodore Gutridge was visiting in Gaylord the first of the week.

Mr. Fred Sleight spent Sunday with Mrs. Sleight and the children at Grand Haven's in Grayling.

Fred Burd moved his family to St. Clair last week where he has secured a position with the Diamond Salt Co.

Gutridge Bros. will open up their Ice Cream and Soda Fountain, the State, next Saturday. Save up your nickels.

Mr. Crandall of Cheboygan is located on Birch street with his Art Studio and is taking the pictures of the goop looking boys and girls in town.

Mrs. H. Dudd was called to her old home in Canada by the serious illness of her father, who died while she was there. She returned home this week.

Mr. S. Spencer of Big Rock, will be the future Proprietor and Land Lord of the Rhineberg Hotel, having purchased the same the first of the week.

Mrs. F. L. Michelson, Master Louis and Grandpa Lantz left last Monday for an extended visit in southern Ohio, her old home. F. L. accompanied them as far as Bay City.

Mr. McKay is making some decided improvements in the property recently purchased by him from E. E. Remington. He will have a fine store room. Walter Hanson and A. Richardson are the architects.

Cris Davidson has been holding a Fourth of July celebration this week on the lots recently purchased by R. Hanson. The stumps have been going in all directions.

The meeting of the Cheboygan Congregational Association at this place last week was a success in every way and enjoyed by many of our people who attended the meetings. There was a large attendance of ministers and delegates present from this district. The following ministers were examined as to their fitness for the ministry, and ordained. Rev. C. Upham, of Vanderbilt, Rev. W. A. Morrison, of Alba, and Rev. W. Blackney, of Johannesburg.

UNCLE JOSH.

### Catalogue Houses.

A Democratic reader at Walcott has noticed "A hot shot at the catalogue houses," which he thinks contains an argument that nearly every resident of the rural district, the small towns, and the larger ones as well, can appreciate. It is from "Pumps and Supplies" of Dec. 1, 1905, and tells some things that the mail order houses do not tell, as follows:

When the catalogue comes from your mail order house, draw an easy chair to the table where the light will shine full upon the page, and put on your glasses that no bargains may escape your eye.

What a wonderful book it is to be sure! Wonderful for what it does not contain, as well as for what it does. You will miss some things you would be glad to see.

Where is their offer to pay cash or exchange goods for your wheat, oats, corn, beans, butter, eggs and hay?

How much do they pay for cattle, sheep and hogs, f. o. b. at your depot?

How much tax will they pay to support your schools and educate your children—for improving roads and bridges, the support of the poor of the country, for the expense of running the business of the township, county and state?

On what page is their offer to contribute to the church?

What line of credit will they extend to you when your crops are poor and money gone—when, though illness and misfortune, you are not able to send "cash with order" for your groceries, clothing, farm tools, crockery, stoves and ranges?

Where is their offer to contribute to your entertainment next year? What did they do last year?

In short, will they do anything to provide a market for what you have to sell and thereby keep up the value of your real estate? Will they do anything for social, church, school or government support, or do they take your dollar out of the community with no returns except the goods you buy?

Think this over carefully—then call on your local dealer, where you can see and examine the goods before you buy them, and by comparison of prices and quality you will see that you can do as well or better at home, thereby helping to build up your local town.

## IRON-OX Tablets

### Chronic Constipation Can be Cured.

Don't be deceived. A purging medicine is not a cure for constipation. There are hundreds of purgatives on the market, but only one unfailing remedy that positively cures constipation.

Iron-Ox Tablets are different from any laxative medicine that you know about. Some cathartics and purging medicines seem to give relief, but their good effects are soon over, leaving the bowels weaker than before, so that it is necessary to increase the dose from time to time. After a time these harsh medicines fail to have any effect whatever.

Iron-Ox Tablets not only give quick relief, but effect a sure, permanent cure, bringing blessed relief from the miseries of chronic constipation.

Mrs. Oscar Davis, 4454 East Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, says:

"I have been a sufferer from chronic constipation for about ten years, and have tried everything you could think of and spent a great deal of money, but the medicines would do me good just as long as I took them. Iron-Ox is the greatest medicine ever put up for constipation."

Nifty Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum box for 25¢ at your drug store, Grayling, Detroit, Mich.

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## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAY 17.

### Local and Neighbored News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper goes to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

B. P. S. Paint at Sorenson.

Best thing yet, see Sorenson's ad. Photos \$1.00 a dozen and up.

Photo Buttons at the Novelty Gallery.

Do not forget China-Lac.

J. W. SORENSEN.

Fishing Tackle of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Base Ball Goods at Fournier's Drug Store.

Roomer wanted—enquire of Mrs. G. W. Crandall.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hum, April 4th, a daughter.

Of course you want them, see Sorenson's ad.

Miss Anna Armstrong of Frederic, was in town yesterday.

Mr. Samuel Cole of Frederic was in this city yesterday.

Mrs. Silsby of Roscommon was in town last Saturday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lovel, May 15th, a daughter.

Rings of all descriptions sizes and shapes at Andrew Peterson's jewelry store.

For sale, one good work mare 9 years old, also a two horse Bement plow, will sell cheap. Henry Stephan.

A new Champion mower and rake will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire of JOHN JOHNSON.

A. M. Nelson, two miles south east of Grayling, has a good two-year-old Shorthorn, for service. Terms \$1.00.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Get your jewelry work and watch repairing done at A. Peterson's jewelry store.

Call on A. Kraus for all kinds of fishing tackle. He handles none but the best.

A cord of old papers for sale at this office. Just right to put under carpets, or on the pantry shelves.

Cheboygan Ice Cream at Mrs. Flagg & Co. 35¢ per quart. Also 5¢ and 10¢ dishes.

Roomer Wanted—Enquire of Mrs. L. D. Tower, opposite Chas. Douglas' residence, south of river.

Adelbert Taylor and M. A. Bates are attending the meeting of the Grand Chapter at Saginaw this week.

A good horse for work or road with harness and carriage will be sold cheap by AMBROSE CROSS.

There will be a special meeting of the W. R. C. at their hall Friday, May 17th at 2 P. M. A good attendance is requested as there is special business.

Mr. Sam McIntyre and Miss Sarah Cowell of Frederic, were married at the home Mrs. Charles Armstrong, of that place, Wednesday.

N. P. Olson was well enough down town yesterday for the first time since he was taken sick. A trifling pale and weak but coming all right.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church have postponed their supper until a later date, which will be announced some time in the future.

J. Morrison, manager of the Central Drug Store will start for his spring vacation this week, leaving in his place, Mr. Huyck of Clio, who will look after the business.

Don't fail to attend the lecture Friday evening, May 18th. Courtship, Love and Marriage for the benefit of Y. P. S. C. E.

Sibley G. Taylor has been confined to his home in East Tawas for the past ten days by illness, and his condition is but very little better at this time.

An accomodating log on a train at Kneeland's one day last week, caught Floyd Smith by the foot and will give him two or three weeks rest. No fracture, but quite painful.

Courtship, Love and Marriage. Rev. Peter will deliver another of his humorous lectures at the opera house Friday evening May 18th. admission 15, 25 and 35 cents.

George Langevin has bought the entire livery outfit of Wm. M. McCullough and will continue the business. It will seem strange not to find McCullough attending to business at the barn as he has for many years.

Memorial Day Services will be held at the Presbyterian church Sabbath morning, May 27th, at 10 A. M. Mr. Sorenson will be preaching by Rev. L. Pilmeier. Good singing, appropriate for the occasion. Everybody is invited.

In the storm of Saturday night, lightning burned out the commutator on the dynamo at the electric light plant, leaving the village in darkness, which was not relieved until last evening.

### Circuit Court.

The May term of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford convened at the Court House, Monday, May 14th, at one o'clock p. m. Judge Sharpe presiding, and Stenographer Austin in his place with his pencils and pens sharpened for business.

The basement for the new bank building is completed, and the walls of the super structure will start at once.

A cousin of A. B. Failing, whose name we have forgotten, is looking over the country in the interest of the Orange Judd Farmer. He expresses surprise and satisfaction at the rapid development of this section of the State, agriculturally.

Mrs. L. Pilmeier caught her foot on a wire as she was crossing the street last Saturday and was thrown violently forward, striking the ground in such a manner that her left wrist was dislocated and one of the bones of the arm fractured.

Secretary Rose of the State Forestry commission, reports that a section of their land in Roscommon county, covered with second growth timber, was burned over last week, presumably by lightning. Where were their fire wardens?

Charles Standard received notice last week of the death of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary J. Standard, of Flint, on the 3rd of May. She had been almost entirely blind for several years, and a confirmed invalid for some time. She was 95 years of age, and her release from suffering was to her most welcome.

Game Warden Purchase caught two men scooping fish from the chute at the dam with their hands. They had removed a plank from the cover and were filling their baskets from the several steps of the ladder. Purchase scooped the men and their fish. The men plead guilty, and Mahon allowed them to go free—on payment of the usual fine and costs.

A case of diphtheria is reported in the family of Mr. Gilkirk, contracted while the boy was visiting in the East with his mother. As he had been in school up to the time of its development, all of his school mates are closely watched. His room dismissed for a day to have the premises thoroughly disinfected and by prompt action it is hoped to control the disease.

This is just the right size town to settle down in and enjoy life. Everything for the comfort of life can be bought here and \$10 will go as far as \$25 will in larger cities. When you want to leave the farm, come to our town and build a nice comfortable home and be among the best people in the world.

The West Branch Turpentine company has bought a township on the Hampton branch of the Michigan Central in Roscommon county and will erect a \$10,000 plant for the manufacture of turpentine and alcohol from pine stumps to be secured from the property purchased. The company has 100 men clearing the land and has set out 15,000 apple trees.

Any one having knowledge of one Hayden Hill, whether he be living or dead, who was a resident of this country about 1874 and entered an homestead, land on section 26, Tp 26 N. R. 3 W., will confer a favor by sending word to Alexander C. Wilcox of this place. Mr. Hill was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and his being found will prove of benefit.

If you are superstitious about the number 13 you had better give us your quarter dollars, for on each one are 13 stars, 13 letters in the scroll of the eagle's beak, 13 leaves on the olive branch, 13 arrow heads and 13 letters in the words "quarter dollar." Now it's not safe to keep them so just bring them in and get credit on your subscription for the full amount.

It is reported in the Detroit papers, that Wm. A. Masters, a former resident here, is arrested for assault with intent to commit the crime of murder, and that he waived examination. The particulars are meager, only showing that he attempted to prevent an electric railroad company from establishing a line across the farm of which he is manager. It is a terrible charge, and he and his family will have the most sincere sympathy of many friends here, who must remember that such charges are not of themselves proof of guilt, and that investigation may put the whole matter in a different light.

Special Agent, Frank Maynard, of the M. C. R. R., found a shipment of scrap iron in Bay City, from Frederic containing R. R. property and came up to investigate. He found that it was shipped by Elmer McMullen, who lived near there, and on going to his place with Deputy Sheriff, Charron, met him with R. R. property in his wagon, which had been stolen.

Complaint for Larceny was made before Justice Nelderer, and he plead guilty to part, but claimed he had not taken so much as charged. After hearing his statement and that of the officers, the Justice said twenty dollars and costs or sixty days in Detroit.

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Services next Sabbath, 10:30 a. m. Preaching, subject: "The Ascension of Christ."

11:45 Sabbath School.

6:30 p. m., C. E. prayer meeting.

7:30 p. m., preaching, Subject: "Paul's Conversion."

7:30 Wednesday evening, midweek prayer meeting.

You are very cordially invited to be present at all these services.

Children's Day will be observed by the Presbyterian Sabbath school June 1st.

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## Sowing Time is Near.

Are you going to make a garden this spring? We are interested, because we can supply you with every known kind and combination of

### Flower and Vegetable Seed.

These seeds are all new and fresh from the seed growers. Our Groceries Stock is Complete, and our prices just as low as the Catalogue Houses.

We are also now getting in a Fine Stock of Shoes at suitable prices. Please, give us a call; you are always welcome whether you buy or not.

Yours Respectfully  
**H. PETERSEN,**  
The New Store.

## Say! Don't Tell Anybody.

But I have just what you want in Rings of all kinds, Watches, Chains, Bracelets and Combs. Your watches and jewelry promptly repaired at reasonable prices.

**CAN YOU SEE,**  
or if you cannot, do you want to see? I cannot make the blind to see, but if it is possible to improve your sight with glasses I can do so satisfactorily as others will testify.

Call and Have Your Eyes Examined Free.

**C. J. HATHAWAY,**  
Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

## CONNINE & CO.

Dealers in  
Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Potatoes,  
Hay and Feed.

The place to buy Garden Seeds.

BEST GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.

Try Our Royal Tiger Coffee 20, 25, 30 & 35c.

Commodore Tea, Palacine Oil Royal Tiger Canned Goods, Spices, and Extracts.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Fruits in Season.  
INSPECT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

## Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weares and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

**'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,**  
C. Hanson's Building, Second Floor.

## LADIES HAND BAGS.

We have just received a complete line of  
Ladies Hand Bags, Skirt Bags, Purses, Card  
Cases, etc. All colors and shapes, including

## WHITE DUCK

for summer use. We cordially invite the Ladies to come in and examine them.

**Fournier's Drug Store.**

## Hascall's Original Carbon Paint.

For use on Tin, Iron, Felt, Canvass or Shingle, Roofs. Especially suitable for Bridges, Iron or steel Buildings, Machinery, Tanks, etc. Stops Leaks, Prevents Rust, Checks Decay. Guarantee for five years. Made in Black

Elastic Inexpensive Durable.

This paint is the old original roof and iron paint placed on the market by us many years ago. It is the pioneer of roof paints, and we are the parents of the roofing paint industry in this country. Through all these years this paint has sold in greater quantities each season, despite the fact that hundreds of imitations, represented to be "Just as good" have flooded the country with advertising similar to ours in an attempt to divert our trade.

For use on Roofs, Iron or Metal Buildings, or any surface where a thoroughly good paint is required, Hascall's Carbon Paint is unequalled, as time and experience and thousands of imitations prove.

Write for full particulars.

**The Hascall Paint Co.,**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## Everyday

in the week a

## Popular Shopping Day

AT

## Grayling Mercantile Co.

## More Popular Than Ever.

A continuous line of good values, Every day, since the wide spread popularity of this store does not permit of one purchasing day.

## PUTTING OFF.

If you keep putting off until warm weather comes, the best part of the summer may be gone, before you get your new clothes, then you will have to buy stuff that other folks have picked over.

Come here now and get the choice of Grayling's largest stock of high grade clothes at medium prices.

I buy everything that's here Myself and am a

## "GENUINE CRANK"

when it comes to buying. I want the best, because goods well bought are half sold.

## Grayling Mercantile Co.,

**H. JOSEPH,**  
"At the Helm."

## Safe To Buy ROGERS PAINT

DO YOU know how

widely different from

ordinary paint is the



# NEWS BY THE PAPER

## PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED.

By Andrew Carnegie.

You can always trust the people. They demand and will have a square deal. Their voice is going to be heard, and when they are interested they usually vote right. Whatever is increased in value by the increase of population of a city should belong to the city. The people should not give away their franchises. Whether it is advisable for them to operate public utilities is of small importance. As to the giving away of franchises a city should be in a position to take them back.

There is nothing so purifying as public opinion. There will be cases of robbery under municipal ownership, but this must cease as a result of public opinion.

This insurance affair has made a profound impression throughout Europe. It is amazing that Americans are willing to lend their good name to financial institutions where they cannot or do not have time to perform their duties. The men we need are those that can lend their money and their good names, too, and guard both jealously. To control such evils we should have men in office who are not money-grabbers, who have retired from business and who will conduct their public offices as they would their own private business.

## MAN WITH "SNAP" AT START SELDOM WINS.

By John A. Howland.

One of the greatest misfortunes which may come to the young man of average intelligence and yet with more than the normal degree of world ambition is to be so situated in his early manhood as to step easily into some position paying him more money than ordinarily he might have expected and at the same time furnishing him with an attractive environment. Naturally, the associations of a pleasant general office appeal to him. Quite as naturally, the few dollars a week in excess of his expectations are alluring. His work is clean, he may dress well, and his hands may be kept smooth and white. It is out of this early environment in the business world that a man at almost middle age suddenly awakes to the fact that he is occupying the position of a boyish young man and earning only a young man's salary.

General clerical work in an office, too long followed, is demoralizing to the man, while a touch of it may be capital to him for the rest of his life. How to escape too much of it should be a question for father and son and the son's best friends, and a question that cannot be answered too early. It is almost impossible to inquire when at 20 years old one is asked what recourse the person may have to retrieve his lost time and concentrate upon a lost opportunity. At such an age and after twelve years of almost incapacitating routine, the person may have some good cause for his lack of awakening effort for the betterment of his condition, but the question is no easier of answer for all that. For a man 29 years old,

## GRIT.

There's nothing that's gained without grit—

Remember that always, my lad—

Ah, energy, mayhap, go now;

Unless grit will push them along;

To the goal where success reigns supreme;

Your life's but a somnolent song;

Your struggle a wearisome dream;

Ah, then, if the nail you would hit;

Be sure that you do it with grit;

For, until you do;

You will find it quite true;

That nothing is gained without grit;

That nothing is gained without grit.

You struggle until you are old,

Then, say, with a sigh, "Nothing won,

Oh, why didn't some one take hold;

And drive till something was done?"

Why didn't you know how to grasp;

The value of each flitting day;

And not let old Idleness clasp;

You tight in his meshes; and say:

"Ah, lad, you can't win on your wit;

It takes lots of courage and grit;

You may conquer a place;

Near the first in the race—

But nothing is gained without grit,

my lad—

That nothing is gained without grit.

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## A QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

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ANG! And the silence of the still October woods was broken

by the flutter and hoots cawing of some quickly disappearing crows, while out from behind a patch of crinum and gold foliage Dunstan appeared with a smoking gun.

"You only missed them by three feet," cried a rather shrill girlish voice, and there in the decked sunshine, between two glorious oak trees, Dunstan met his first delightful surprise in that day of many disappointments.

The surprise smiling at him in amusement was a pretty brown-eyed girl, with wavy black hair in fluffy disorder. She too was carrying a gun, and her short skirt and trim jacket were as faultlessly correct as Dunstan's own.

"Really, that's encouraging," he found himself replying, after a brief second in which his startled glance had changed to a look of admiration. "You see, the others I shot at didn't even budge, so my aim must be getting quite dangerous when they move at all." Then, noting her gun: "I trust I haven't disturbed your game!"

While he was talking Dunstan had mentally concluded that Miss Huntress, confronting him, was one of the girls from New York seminary on the outskirts of the woods. Since coming to the village he had heard of their latest craze for hunting, and certainly, judging by the specimen before him, they themselves were game worth trying for.

"Oh, no, not at all!" Miss "Huntress" was assuring him. "I was simply passing this way, but I was about to take a shot at that 'No Trespassing' sign there on the tree. I don't believe your dangerous aim could disturb that, but possibly it might disturb you. There are keepers about, I know."

The sign alluded to was a glaring warning to all trespassers. "Trespassing! Great heavens!" thought Dunstan. "She must regard me as a petty parricidal." Somehow the idea of appearing

having intelligence, education and some of the refinements of taste, \$10 is an utterly inadequate compensation save as the man has been content to do \$10 a week work.

Such a man, if he have a vacation of two weeks, could not spend it half so well in any other way than in getting himself together and sounding some of the possibilities of a new future that shall satisfy his ambition and compensate him for his work.

## CHILDREN DISHONEST AND DIPLOMATIC.

By Paula Lombroso.

I often ask myself in the interests of my son, what importance should be attached to tendencies to unright and to the lack of honesty in the child, and what means are the most efficacious in correcting them. Wrong things are done by nearly all children, even by those who later become the most honest, the most virtuous, and the most loyal of men. We see here rather a phase in the development of the moral sense than an inexorable index. The individual psychic development before arriving at the degree which we regard as normal passes transitorily through the lower forms such as lying, simulation, egotism, injustice, and finally, from contact with honest persons develops the capacity to judge and to compare, the moral sense is organized and strengthened, and the little children of seven or eight become accomplished, scrupulous and perfectly honest men.

When children are greatly attached to some one, to their father or to their mother, a good way to correct them is to have them see how painfully those whom they love are affected by their misdeed. But the most difficult thing to teach a child and that to which we should bend all our efforts in order to inculcate in him is that an act can be evil in itself regardless of immunity from punishment or the opinions of others. If we succeed in having a child understand that it must not tell falsehood not because it thus grieves its father but because it is evil in itself from the viewpoint of strict probity, we can be happy over the result, because the precious seed of a moral sense will have been victoriously sown in that little soul.

## THERE CAN BE TOO MUCH MONEY.

By George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint.

In so far as an enlargement of the money supply furnishes support to growing industries and promotes the natural and orderly development of the world's resources, it is a good thing; but, after every man is at work, when all the productive forces of society are in full action, you cannot make the world richer by pouring money into it.

You reach a point then where every addition means dilution, for the new supplies can only find employment by decreasing the value of the old stock. When this occurs, speculation rather than industry is promoted, economic waste and adventure are likely to run riot and come to an end in a collapse which disorganized the whole industrial system.

ridiculous to this brown-eyed girl was particularly disagreeable to him. A sudden wild resolve to carry the situation with a high hand came upon him and his line of action was decided in a moment.

"Really, it doesn't disturb me in the least. You know when one is owner of an estate signs like that don't necessarily need to worry him," Dunstan replied with perfect self-possession.

Miss "Huntress" gave a little start of surprise and her merry smile completely dazzled Dunstan. "Then, I must apologize for trespassing, as I infer from what you've just said that you're the owner of the lands—sign and all. Kindly be lenient in prosecuting me to the full extent of the law,"

"I'm very glad you came and told me this," said the girl simply. "You have proven you are a gentleman. I knew all the while, because Mr. Lee, the owner, is my father." She suddenly held out her hand and said softly, "I shall be at home to-morrow evening, when the girl refused and her father was arrested for her non-attendance. Before Judge Joslyn the girl and her father said the reason why she did not go to school was because Freeman, her teacher, was already familiar with her and she would stand no such impudence. The teacher was arrested on the charge and was exonerated from all blame by a jury of twelve business men of Ypsilanti. School Commissioner Foster also exonerated the teacher.

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keeper. It was unbearable. He caught up with her almost in front of the stately white house he had noticed when he came that way in the morning, and the girl turned as he stepped just behind her.

"I beg your pardon!" Dunstan rushed out his confession standing bareheaded. "I'm a cad. I don't own these lands—I lied to you. I haven't anything to do with them. I was trespassing myself. I'm at the village for a week's shooting. I couldn't bear to think of you being driven off. I can't expect your pardon—but—" he stopped and kicked the dust savagely.

"I'm very glad you came and told me this," said the girl simply. "You have proven you are a gentleman. I knew all the while, because Mr. Lee, the owner, is my father." She suddenly held out her hand and said softly, "I shall be at home to-morrow evening, when the girl refused and her father was arrested for her non-attendance. Before Judge Joslyn the girl and her father said the reason why she did not go to school was because Freeman, her teacher, was already familiar with her and she would stand no such impudence. The teacher was arrested on the charge and was exonerated from all blame by a jury of twelve business men of Ypsilanti. School Commissioner Foster also exonerated the teacher.

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When the area and square inches of surface are taken into consideration, the largest coins ever issued by any government on the globe were those put into circulation by Sweden during the sixteenth century. These mammoth pieces are neither round, square, oval nor octagon in shape, but are great irregular slabs of copper described as "resembling pieces of a boiler after an explosion." The smallest piece issued under the law which authorized this gigantic coinage was an irregular rectangular slab of about twelve square inches of surface and about half an inch thick. It was worth 30 cents.

The largest of the same series was about a foot square and had a face value of \$4. Each of these copper slabs is stamped in several places on the face, the various inscriptions giving the date, denomination, etc. The four dollar piece mentioned last above is nearly an inch in thickness and weighs four pounds, lacking a fraction.

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During a trip through Scotland a correspondent heard an anecdote of a big, lusty gamekeeper who was prostrated with a serious attack of pleurisy.

The doctor gave earnest instructions to apply leeches to the side of the sufferer.

The next day when he called, he remarked, "I see, Mrs. Morton, that your husband looks brighter. I'm thinking the leeches did good work."

"Leeches, did ye say? Do ye think that worm could help ma man Tam? Na, na, I put a ferret to his side."

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"I suppose," began the patron, "you don't like to hear complaints about your waiters."

"Well, to tell the truth," replied the proprietor, "we're rather glad to hear complaints of that sort."

"Glad?"

"Yes, it makes the complainers get to complain about the food."

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"I thank you for your liberality," she was continuing. "Good afternoon."

"Good afternoon," answered Dunstan, and hat in hand watched her disappear.

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Suddenly he started running in the same direction. The thought had come to him that his senseless life might lead to this girl being gently ordered off the grounds by a surly owner or brutal

## ROW IN THE SENATE.

Triangular Question of Veracity Sits the Upper House.

Documentary charges by Senator Tillman that President Roosevelt had betrayed the Democratic friends of effective rate legislation by surrender to railroad influence and a statement from President Roosevelt branding as a deliberate falsehood a portion of these charges—a statement telephoned from the White House to be read on the floor of the Senate before adjournment—brought the sensations of the present session of Congress to a climax Saturday afternoon.

Previous to this the Senate had been

deeply stirred by a speech by Senator Bailey in which the President was declared to have changed front on railroad and tariff legislation and bowed to the leaders of the Republican party and the railroads. "A man of clay," Senator Bailey exclaimed.

Mr. Tillman asserted that the President had entered into an agreement with the Democrats on the terms of the rate bill, through which their twenty-six votes were to be added to the twenty-two votes the Republican friends of the measure could muster, thus insuring its passage. Then he intimated that the Republicans, seeing the political effect of such a combination, had hurriedly settled their differences and, with the President's consent, agreed to the Allison compromise, making the railroads steadily Republican. As if to humor out Mr. Tillman's assertion every Democratic amendment to the rate bill so far has

been consigned to the scrap heap.

As a result of the day's developments

President Roosevelt, Senator Tillman, who is in charge of the Hepburn bill in the upper branch of Congress, and former Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, now chairman of the Spanish claims commission, became involved in a triangular question of veracity arising under unprecedented circumstances. Senator Lodge, as the friend of the President, brought the situation to a head by getting into telephone communication with the executive, who passed the lie back in time to catch the Senate still embroiled in one of the bitterest political and factional controversies of years. Senator Bailey and Attorney General Moody were only a little less spectacularly concerned in the affair, which promises to echo through the coming congressional and national campaigns.

## OUR PROSPERITY GROWS.

Allen Critic Reviews United States Industrial Operations.

An English view of American prosperity is presented in a "Report on the Trade of the United States for the year 1905," by British Commercial Agent Bell. A copy of the report, made to the British foreign office, has reached the Department of Commerce and Labor. The report refers to the absorption of more than 1,000,000 immigrants "without affecting the labor market," and the increase of money in circulation. "In dealing with the exports from the United States during 1905," says the report, "the first thing that strikes one is the fact that notwithstanding the enormous volume of home trade the value of manufactured articles exported should have increased to such an extent. If this is possible during such times as those, when every industry is fully occupied, it is not difficult to imagine what will be the result when the home demand slackens and when the manufacturers who have so greatly enlarged and extended their works to meet the extra demand for their products are obliged to look for extended markets outside the United States in order to keep their mills and factories fully employed. When it is remembered that it is only by keeping their works running to the fullest extent and that keeping down expenses to the lowest point that renders it possible for the majority of the manufacturers in this country to compete in foreign markets, one can realize how essential it is that they find neutral markets where their surplus products can be disposed of so as to avoid accumulation of stocks. There are no signs at present of this great activity decreasing. On the contrary, there is every indication that the present year will be quite as prosperous as the last or more so. The country was never more prosperous than at present. Industrial operations are conducted on a larger scale than ever."

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## DIVERTING IMMIGRATION.

German Company Intends to Open Port in Southwest.

With a view to carrying out a plan devised by one of the large German steamship companies to lease the concession of European immigrants in the large cities of the country, and distribute them over the rural districts, particularly the agricultural sections of the Southwest, Frederick Von Pliss, an authority on immigration, etc., the German company has spent three weeks in this country.

Mr. Pliss has just returned from a trip through the Southwest, stopping in Washington on his way back to confer with leading officials there.

The plan of the steamship company is to establish, as soon as possible, a line from Bremen to one of the southern ports. They will try to persuade immigrants from southern Russia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania to go to that part of the United States, where it is believed they will prove a desirable factor in the development of the country.

"We rather favor Galveston as our port in the Southwest," Mr. Von Pliss said, "because of its superiority as a harbor, and also because it is less liable to quarantine restrictions. If we do go there, the commissioner of immigration assured me that the government would probably erect a landing station at that point which would greatly facilitate the work of distribution."

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## POSTMISTRESS PAYS FINE.

Carrie Mosecrift of Watermeet Said to Have Falsified Reports.

Frank J. Caylor, recently postmaster at Au Train, and indicted for misappropriation of government funds, pleaded guilty in federal court in Marquette and was sentenced to two years in the Detroit Mills of correction and fined \$350. The amount of the defalcation, Carrie Mosecrift, formerly postmistress at Watermeet, admitted falsifying reports, totaling \$210 thereby, and was fined \$100 and costs.

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## MISSING MAN'S BONES FOUND.

# Buy the Harrison Wagon.

The Best on Wheels.  
For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

## Reformatory and Asylums

Inner Affairs of some of our State's unique and successful institutions:

## Their History and Management.

Definite Purposes and the Results they are securing in behalf of State interests.

LANSING, May 7, 1906.

When Michigan established her first asylum for the insane, in 1859, her state prison at Jackson had been in existence twenty years, and the second prison, located at Ionia, was only established in the same year that saw the second asylum founded at Pontiac, 1877. The demand for the victims of mental derangement outran that for the victims of moral derangement. And the institution at Ionia was perhaps not so much demanded for increased accommodation as for classification—for separation of those young in crime from those more hardened, and so the law provided for a place of confinement for persons under first conviction of crimes below treason and murder, and those sentenced for misdemeanors for not less than six months. The institution was called the Michigan Reformatory, and it shelters at the present time about five hundred and forty inmates, of less average age, less experience in crime, and suppose greater amenability to the other prisons.

The available labor of the reformatory is all contracted to the Ypsilanti Reed Furniture company, and about ninety percent of the men are thus employed in the most productive labor that is done in any of our prisons, and which makes the Michigan Reformatory more nearly self-sustaining and perhaps another similar institution to be found anywhere. The contract with the furniture company was entered into by the board of managers three years ago, upon the termination of the Wallerstein shirt contract, at the rate of fifty cents per day for each man and a hundred and fifty dollars per month for power and heat, as against thirty-five cents per day under the shirt contract. This is an important advantage to the prisoners as well as to the state, since they receive the same rate for overwork as the state contract calls for, and many earn fifty percent over task or twenty-five cents per day, and occasionally an expert workman can double his task, and earn fifty cents for himself. Their aggregate earnings for overtask amount to as much as a thousand dollars per month, and this is economically important to the people of the state in another way, that it enables many prisoners to send money for the relief of their families, thus supplying necessities that would in many cases otherwise have to be met by their communities. And who can measure the salutary influence upon the men themselves of this encouragement in maintaining the family relationships and responsibilities?

The state was only called upon last year for twenty-two thousand dollars of the current expense of the institution, and for only twenty-six thousand dollars for all expenses, which is a remarkable record among prisons. During the last democratic administration the annual cost of the state was just three times that amount, with a prison population much smaller. HORTON.

In 1885, eight years after the establishment of the reformatory at Ionia, the third prison was provided, located at Marquette, and called the State House of Correction and Branch Prison of the upper Peninsula. It has now been in operation twenty years, and cares for some three hundred and twenty inmates. The discipline of Marquette is less mild, perhaps, than in the other prisons, adapted to the hardest class of offenders, who are more often sent there by the courts; and untractable cases are apt to be transferred there from other prisons. Yet the report shows that only one in twenty-two parolees had violated the terms of parole, showing up pretty well with Jackson's seven in sixty-seven, and the convict deposit account runs from three to four thousand dollars a year. The prison has a farm of one hundred fifty acres, and a valuation of three hundred thousand dollars.

In the same year that provided the prison at Marquette, another institution was established at Ionia, related both to the prisons and the asylums. It was called the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals; and there in 1891 the name was changed to Michigan Asylum for Dangerous and Criminal Insane; and since 1899 it has been officially known as the State Asylum, the legislature considering that the word criminal cast an unmerited stigma upon the majority of the inmates, who have never been criminals. In addition to convicts who become insane and are transferred from the ordinary prisons, and those accused of crime whose mental condition unfit them for trial and are committed to this asylum by the courts, patients in the ordinary asylum who become dangerous are transferred to Ionia, and these last out number the others. The total number last week was three hundred twenty-eight. The last biennial report shows fifty-eight admitted in the two years, of whom sixty-five were from prisoners, thirteen from asylums, and ten from courts, which seems to reverse the usual proportions, as stated by the medical superintendent, Dr. O. M. Long. That gentleman has been in charge of the institution during the entire twenty years of its existence, a record rarely paralleled, if at all, anywhere in the country.

The site of the State asylum is not equalled for beauty by that of any other institution in the state. The valley of Grand River at Ionia, a mile wide, is bordered on the north and on the south by bold and picture bluffs, which are utilized on the north as a site for the reformatory, and on the south for the asylum, the later eminence being the more lofty and symmetrical. The view up and down the river from there, embracing the city of Ionia, is one of exquisite charm, and the fine group of buildings clustered there, as seen from the streets and the passing trains, crowns the landscape with artistic beauty. There should be one more building there, to accommodate the eighty patients now housed in a building adjoining the reformatory, across the valley, where the asylum was first organized. This would leave that building available for a female prison, which the state should have, instead of hiring its women prisoners boarded in the Detroit House of Correction as it has been doing.

HORTON.

**"Home Coming Week on the 'Sable."**

Oscoda and Au Sable, Mich., twin towns at the mouth of the Au Sable river, are preparing for a unique celebration, and one in which all former residents of the town will be greatly interested. It is to be known as the "Home Coming Week on the 'Sable" and will date from Sunday, July 29, to Saturday, August 4, inclusive, commencing with reunion services in the churches.

During the panic of ninety-three, when one lumber firm, which had been operating at the rate of over ninety million feet of lumber per year, failed, the towns ceased to be important commercial factors, and the inhabitants scrambled to get away, the population dropping from twelve thousand to three thousand in a short time. Recently the "Home Coming" idea was started, and it is steadily growing in popularity. The object is simply to get together all the former residents that can be rounded up, for a reunion, a renewal of old acquaintances and a general good time. The program will include log rolling contests, boat races, a barbecue, horse races, Caledonian games, base ball, public speaking by former residents and men of national reputation, various street attractions, etc. Comfortable accommodation will be furnished to all who attend, at the minimum charge, and reduced rates can be secured from any point in the country. Any information in regard to the "Home Coming" will be cheerfully furnished, and all former residents who have not already done so are expected to report to the secretary, Will McGillicuddy, Oscoda, Mich.

**FOR SALE—A ladies bicycle.** Hudson make, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

Blame the British. It is the custom of the Khonds to the Madras presidency to offer a buffalo in sacrifice in substitution for the human victim, but in doing so they make long apologies to the deity, explaining that they themselves would willingly make the customary sacrifice, but are prevented by the British government, on whose hand they pray that any anger at their neglect of duty may be visited.—Englishman, Calcutta.

**Hydrophobia in Europe.** Hydrophobia, which has practically been stamped out in England, still flourishes in most continental countries. Germany tops the list with an annual average of 2,682 dogs and cats destroyed for this reason, while the figures of France are 2,262. In Belgium, Switzerland, and Holland cases of hydrophobia are rare, the total for all three countries combined being under fifty.

**The Middle-Aged "Spread."** The middle-aged spread is one of the troubles which stares us in the face when youth is cruelly deserting us. It comes slowly; one is hardly conscious of it at first. Maybe some morning in the glass you think your face is fatter; in a month or so you know it is, and that the hips at the back have taken a fresh development.—The Queen.

**And He Was Afraid They Would.** "Why is it you never come around to see us any more, Charlie? Have we ever done anything to offend you?" "No, it's nothing you've done, but if you insist upon having the truth, it's your children." "Our children? Why, what on earth do you mean?" "You see, they've got old enough to recite now."—Weekly Scotsman.

**Remarkable Book.** The world's most remarkable book, at least so far as its appearance is concerned, is in the National Library of Paris. The letters are cut out of tissue paper with a pair of scissors. Each sheet of blue tissue, out of which the letters are cut, is placed between two pages of white, and so the matter is easily read.

**Encouragement in Belief.** You will find, if you think for a moment, that the people who influence you are the people who believe in you. In an atmosphere of suspicion men shrivel up; but in that atmosphere they expand, and find encouragement and educative fellowship.—Drummond.

**Decidedly So.** The trade reply to the question, "What is the good of being virtuous in a shop?" will be that virtue is the shop is every bit as generally prevalent, and entirely as much a power for good in the world, as virtue exhibited in any other sphere.—"Draper's Record."

**To Bring Back Sleep.** A sudden and startling awakening in the night, apparently due to no particular cause, often leaves the sufferer so wide awake that sleep afterward is almost impossible. In such a case an excellent remedy is to take 100 sips of cold water very slowly.

**London Has Changed.** "London," says the Queen, "formerly spleenetic and morose, has totally changed its character. Everything is looked at lightly, airy, and we make fun even of such tragedies as our climate and the County Council."

**Firm Pays Outlawed Debts.** A shoe firm failed in Haverhill, Mass., in 1898. Afterward the firm went into business again. Since that time it has paid every dollar that was owed the help at the time of the failure.

**Children Taught to Smoke.** In the seventeenth century children at Worcester, Eng., too, their pipes and tobacco to school, where the master taught them "how to hold their pipes and draw in their tobacco."

**No Good.** A father in England is never much good at a wedding. He is usually cross and commercial; thinking of what the job will cost him.—London Opinion and To-Day.

**Mexican Forests.** Mexico has awakened to the fact that unless vigorous measures are taken to prevent the wholesale destruction of her forests the country will soon be treeless.

**Washington's Views on Profanity.** Thus Washington spoke on profanity: "It is a vice so mean and low without any temptation, that every man of character and sense detests it."

**Use Gesture Language.** Gesture language still exists in parts of Australasia. Some tribes possess an excellent code that it is almost as efficient as a spoken language.

**Asbestos and Aluminum.** The lightest and strongest substances known, so far as we are informed, are asbestos and aluminum, each for its purpose.

**Forbide Opium Importation.** A law has been enacted forbidding the importation of opium as a narcotic into Australia.



## "INTENDANT"

### THE

### Black Percheron Stallion.

His Record number is 34620

(58,913) ←

### OWNED BY

### GRAYLING Black Percheron Breeding Ass'N.

GRAYLING, - - - MICH.

Foaled April 15 1901; bred by M. Provost, Commune of Ceton, Department of Oren, got by "Regulatuer 25-027" (43,441); he by "Jules" (37,987), by "Villers 13,169" (8081), he by "Briard 5,317" (1,630) by "Brilliant 1,271" (75S), he by "Brilliant 1,271" (75S), he by "Coco 11," (714), he by "Nieuwchasin," (713), he by "Coco" (712), he by "Mignon" (715), he by "Jean-le-Blanc," (739).

Dam "Roasett" (48,206), by "Paradox" (40,254), he by "Iaolin 16907," (27,498), he by "Brilliant 111, 11,116," (2919), he by "Penelion 2682" (58) he by "Briard 1271," (75S), he by "Brilliant 1899," (756), he by "Coco 11," (714), he by "Vieux-Chasin," (713), he by "Coco" (712), he by "Mignon" (715), he by "Jean-le-Blanc," (739).

Second Dam, "Savignac," (36,034), by "Rocheft 11,228" (14,837), he by "Sansonnet 3,465," (51), he by "Vermouth 1820," (787), he by "Vidoca 463," (742), he by "Coco 11," (714), he by "Vieux-Chasin," (713), he by "Coco" (712), he by "Mignon" (715), he by "Jean-le-Blanc," (739).

Third Dam, "Pelotte" (8,527), by "Iago 995" (768), he by "Utopia 780," (731), he by "Superior 454," (730), he by "Favori 1," (711), he by "Vieux-Baslin" (713), he by "Coco" (712), he by "Mignon" (715), he by "Jean-le-Blanc," (739).

Fourth Dam, "Cocotte," belonging to M. Provost.

**INTENDANT** is a dapple Black, has good disposition, fine action, is five years old and weighs over 1700 pounds.

Will stand in Crawford and Roscommon Counties during season of 1906.

For terms, location and dates see cards.

L. E. BARNABY, Groom.

HUGO SCHRIEBER, Sec.

april 19—Pere Cheney, Mich.

### Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford,  
In Chancery.

CLARA OCAMB,  
Complainant,  
vs.  
CHARLES H. OCAMB,  
Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford in Chancery, at the Village of Grayling in said County, on the Seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1906.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant Charles H. Ocamb is concealed within the State of Michigan. On motion of O. Palmer complainant's solicitor it is ordered that the said defendant Charles H. Ocamb cause his appearance to be entered herein three months from the date of this order and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant.

And it is further Ordered, That within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said County, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession; or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time above described for his appearance.

CHARLES H. OCAMB,  
Defendant.  
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